

Senator John P. Jones has incurred the deadly enmity of every politician in Nevada who talks for silver and votes for gold, and the cry of these Wall street auxiliaries to-day is "anything to beat Jones." When asked what Senator Jones has done, except to place the silver question above party, to incur the ill will of any Nebraskan, the answer is, "He has left the Republican party." When further questioned as to the cause of his leaving the Republican party, an evasive reply or none at all is vouchsafed the questioner.

Why did Senator Jones sever his connection with the Republican party? In his communication to the State Central Committee he answers the question in these words:

Having become firmly convinced that the Republican party organization is unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver at the American ratio of 16 to 1, or at all, except with the consent of foreign governments, and at a ratio to be dictated by them, I have to renounce that I can no longer act with that party.

That is the height of his offending. As a true friend of silver, one whose voice in the Senate and on the stump has been for free coinage since silver was demonetized, he could not stultify himself and affiliate with a party that is firmly convinced is unalterably opposed to it. The people of Nevada are therefore urged by a few men who care much more for office than they do for the welfare of the State, to defeat him for reelection. Could anything be more inconsistent than the arguments of those Wall street auxiliaries? Parading as silver men they are doing all in their power to defeat one of the staunchest and ablest advocates of the silver cause in or out of the United States because he declines to affiliate with a party that is firmly convinced is unalterably opposed to free coinage.

What do those pretended silver men want? A man that would stay with a party and use his influence to keep it in the ascendancy that is opposed to the principal industry of the State? Senator Jones knew the sentiments of the Republican organization on the silver question two years ago. The platform of the party in the several States in which elections were held last November prove that, and if further proof is necessary, no doubt the present Congress, with its overwhelming Republican majority, will furnish it. Why then, in the name of common sense, should any sane person who believes that the free coinage of silver would benefit the State and the country at large affiliate with it? A few who expect office in the event of Republican success next year will do so as a few did with the Democratic party in 1892, but as a large majority of the people of the State expect no Federal pap, they will support the party that pledges itself to open the mints to silver as well as gold.

THE "NEWS" DOES NOT ANSWER

The Carson News finds fault with Nevada papers for "howling about the free coinage of silver." The JOURNAL asked the News to kindly inform the people of the State what, in its opinion, would advance their interests more than the free coinage of silver?

The information which the News volunteers in answer to this question is that "its editor was born within a dozen miles of the State line and that the JOURNAL changed its politics to Silver party and disposed of its soul for a consideration."

If the editor of the News was born within twelve miles of the State line, that circumstance, important as it may consider it, does not, so far, seem to benefit Nevada as free coinage would, and if the JOURNAL changed its politics to Silver party, and "disposed of its soul for a consideration," that does not advance the interests of the State, as would free coinage.

If the News will, publicly or privately give its authority for the assertion that the JOURNAL changed its politics to the Silver party for a consideration, the JOURNAL will take the trouble to satisfy the News that its informant does not tell the truth.

But as the birthplace of the editor of the News and the assertion that the JOURNAL changed its politics for a consideration, do not give a day's work to those out of employment nor in any way advance the interests of Nevada, against the attention of the News is directed to the main question: What, in its opinion, would benefit the people of Nevada at the present time more than the free coinage of silver? It is hoped the News will give a direct answer to this question, and all the information it can afford, as the JOURNAL is willing to advocate any measure or the success of any party that will restore prosperity to Nevada. It is not wedded to party names, but, notwithstanding the information of the News to the contrary, its principles are not for sale.

WATCH IT.

Representative Smith of Michigan has introduced a bill to restore the McKinley tariff schedules on wool and woolen goods and silk and silkens goods. Let wool growers, who want the tariff on wool restored, watch that bill and see what becomes of it. Though the House has a Republican majority of 140 and can pass any measure over the President's veto there are those who believe that Mr. Smith's bill will not receive a majority in Mr. Reed's Congress. New England does not want the

McKinley tariff restored, according to Republican papers published in the factory districts, and there are millions of people who cannot afford to pay double the present price for woolen clothing who do not want the McKinley duty on woolen goods restored. Wool is cheaper in the Boston market to-day than it is in England, and New England is satisfied and it generally sets the fashion in tariff schedules. It is probable that the present tariff law will be modified, as it does not produce sufficient revenue for the support of the Government, but that the McKinley tariff will be restored is very improbable. Mr. Reed, who has the Presidential bee in his bonnet, is going to fight shy of the McKinley tariff and it is not likely that the House of Representatives under his domination will pass a bill placing a duty of 10 or 12 cents per pound on wool and of 94 per cent on woolen goods.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Venezuelan Resolution Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House Venezuelan resolution was laid before the Senate. Morgan moved to refer it to the Foreign Relations Committee and was supported by Sherman. Both made speeches supporting the President, but professing against haste.

Voorhees took the ground in favor of immediate action. Great Britain took five months to say she would not arbitrate. He thought we should not make any further delay but appoint a commission to see what belonged to Great Britain and give her that and no more. He did not believe there was any danger of war, but thought the dignity of the United States demanded that we should act without further delay.

Senator Chandler read a petition in the British Parliament, urging the arbitration of all disputes between Great Britain and the United States.

Senator Teller said that Congress should uphold the Monroe doctrine. As an American doctrine it was not an international law and facts were what were now wanted to learn if the doctrine fitted the present case. Teller said there was no haste.

He was not in favor of war. A war between the United States and Great Britain would be the greatest struggle since the days of Alexander, and anyone familiar with the conditions of to-day must know it would be universal war.

In his judgment there would be no war over so trivial a question.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The London papers consider the Venezuelan question as being more serious than they supposed it to be. Consuls have declined 11-4 and stocks are lower.

Theodore Lambert, colored, was hanged at Camden, N. J., yesterday for the murder of W. G. Kaiser, a baker, in 1893. He was three times sentenced to death.

The steamer Alameda from Honolulu brings news of the arrest of Dr. James Underwood and W. J. Sheridan on a charge of inciting insurrection to overthrow the Republic.

A fire in the dry goods store of Sol Lazarus, at Madera, Cal., caused by the accidental overturning of a coal oil lamp, destroyed and damaged property to the amount of \$14,000.

The Paris newspapers, which comment upon President Cleveland's message and the action of Congress, endorse the position taken by Great Britain and protest against the Monroe doctrine as a principle of international law.

Secretary Olney met the Ministers of Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela at the State Department yesterday and there is reason to believe that all the Republics of South America will communicate officially their approval of the President's message.

The general impression in Washington is that there will be no war between the United States and Great Britain. It is not yet known whether the claims of Great Britain to Venezuelan territory are well founded, nor will it be until the matter is fully investigated.

If Great Britain is right then the United States will have nothing to say, but if it is wrong it will have to back down or fight.

The President in reference to the Senate resolution calling for information received by the State Department regarding Turkish affairs, has submitted the report of Secretary Olney in which is summarized all that has been done to protect American missions.

While in two instances property was destroyed no American missionaries have sustained personal injury. Minister Terrill is quoted as estimating the number of Armenians killed at 30,000. In cases where naturalized citizens had been oppressively treated, precautions had been taken to secure indemnity.

The Philadelphia strike has not yet been settled. Sixty-one cars were run yesterday out of a total of 2,000. The trolley mail cars were not interfered with yesterday. The United States Marshal is taking the names of applicants for deputyships pending instructions from Washington. The Labor Association claim a victory, but the railroad officials say they will not accede to the demands of the Association nor will they recognize it.

The Traction Company estimate that the strikers are losing \$9,000 a day in wages and the company is losing \$30,000 per day. The electricians of the Second and Third street branches struck yesterday and the entire machinery of the road was stopped. Crowds were dispersed by the police and some persons seriously injured.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

News From Here There and Everywhere.

Bodie shipped more bullion during November than for any other month in over a year. Shipments were made at four different times during the month.

The Bulletin says Duncan Merigold milled several tons of Bounce ore from Silver Star last week which netted him \$25 50 per ton. He is now sinking and the ore in the bottom is of much better grade.

S. P. Davis has won his suit against the Board of County Commissioners of Ormsby county for printing bills. This is the fifth suit the Appeal has had with the Commissioners and it won every time.

The Tribune says that it is reported that the Miners' and Mechanics' unions of Storey do not take kindly to the type setting machine of the Enterprise as it throws fellow union men out of employment, and if such is the case the Enterprise subscription list will suffer.

The receipts of the State Land Office for eleven months of 1895, ending December 1st, have been \$40,915 11, which is in excess of any year since 1887, and equalled only in the years 1873, 1885, and 1887 since 1865. It is evident that there are people who have faith in Nevada and her lands, says the Tribune.

The fastest time on a wheel was made at Cheyenne, Wyo., a few days ago. It was on a tandem by Charles Ersell and John Green, who rode one mile from a flying start upaced on a straightaway course in 1:17 1-5. The ride was made before a wind blowing thirty miles an hour.

The Supreme Court in the Cutting case decided that expenses for meals are not traveling expenses within the meaning of the statute. The law provides that the expenses shall be "actual." There are to be no constructive traveling expenses paid, only such as are actual; that is such as are real, bona fide, genuine expenses of travel. Had it been the intention to pay all the legitimate expenses of the Superintendent's trip, these words of limitation would not have been used.

General Notes.

A member of various social organizations, General Miles yet takes much more pleasure in home than in club life. He has the happy art of making strong and loyal friends. He has always enjoyed outdoor sports and athletic exercises and did it more, you may be sure, in the United States cap races in September. He is fond of horseback riding and appears to great advantage mounted, but has come to prefer the bicycle, and in his daily spin on the wheel his daughter is seen a lad about sixteen in his teens, is to his companion. He likes to have pets about him, especially good dogs, "and his pets," as a friend once said, "are the pets of the whole family."

In winter the general is quiet and self-possessed, but none the less affable and courteous, and it has been remarked that he never refuses to see any body who calls upon him. Perhaps it is a systematic method in routine work, with a habit of beginning as soon as possible whatever has to be done, that gives him the time to leisure for visitors. The members of his family have access to his library in his working hours and never seem to disturb him. He is free from afflictions and presents no eccentricities in his deportment which point to physical infirmities.

The United States cruiser, Marble, has arrived at Mersina, Asia Minor, to protect American missionaries who have sought refuge in that town.

A. G. FREDRICK, Jeweler.

Our Motto: "Honest Goods; Honest Prices."

BUY YOUR

....GROCERIES,

....COFFEES,

....TEAS,

And Everything in the Line of

Choice Goods from

A. G. FREDRICK

WOMAN

Wishes a toilet cream to pro-

te the skin, which is the true

color of the complexion.

She wishes it to have the true

fragrance of the flowers and the

gentle tonic action of the healing

lakams, which render the skin

soft, white and beautiful with-

out injury to it.

She wishes the refreshing,

soothing effect of the best and

simplest ingredients blended into

a perfect cream. She finds it in Coconia Cream and will have no other.

She never uses the paints and

face bleaches which are so injurious to the skin.

GENTLEMEN after shaving

find Coconia Cream most

excellent.

COCONIA WATER is the nat-

ural fragrance of flowers for

the toilet and bath.

COCONIA BALM Prevents and

Heals chapping, breaking and

roughness of the skin.

THE COCONIA TOILET SPECIALTIES

are manufactured only by the

Coconia Company,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

and we have secured the agency

of same, as it is our constant

effort to supply the public with

the finest and latest Toilet

Articles and the purest of Drugs

and Medicines.

FOR SALE BY WM. PINNIGER.

Paris Wines and Brandy.

I have just received a carload of California wines and pure grape brandy which I will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. T. DOBBIN & CO.,

107 Cor. Fifth and Nevada Sts., Reno, Nev.

Rooms for Reno.

Mrs. Gargis, corner of 4th and West streets, has some nicely furnished and comfortable rooms for rent.

Rooms for Reno.

Ditch for Sale.

One quarter interest of the Sullivan ditch

for sale cheap for cash or secured notes.

Inquire of T. V. Julian or at Sullivan's Ranch.

Rooms for Reno.

Ditch for Sale.

Rooms for Reno.</

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

ONE OF DAILY JOURNAL.
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK
Delivered by Carrier.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1895.

BREVITIES.

Skates at Lange & Schmitt's. Lou Clark is in from Surprise Valley.

Carpets sold at reduced rates at Emrich's.

R. P. Keating changed cars for the west last night.

H. J. Allen of St. Clair was a guest at the Palace last evening.

B. F. Dahl of Carson changed cars for California last evening.

R. K. Colcord was a passenger for San Francisco last evening.

Barnes & Long of San Jose will ship two cars of cattle west to-day.

Mrs. W. H. Patterson returned from California yesterday morning.

See 50-cent column for comfortable rooms in a convenient location.

Parks' Cough Syrup for Coughs and Colds. Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson.

For an excellent meal try the New Toronto Restaurant. White cooks.

Dr. S. C. Gibson was called to Verdi yesterday on professional business.

Sam Longbaugh of Empire was a westward-bound passenger last night.

The public schools will close on the 24th inst. and reopen on the 2d of January.

L. E. Hatchett arrived on the V. & T. last night and took the train for California.

Plows, plow points, land sides, plow handles and beams at Lange & Schmitt's. t*

A. F. Dorimio & Co. have a carload of California wines and grape brandy for sale. See ad.

Miss Lydia Lonkey of Verdi spent the day here yesterday, returning home in the evening.

Hon. C. Kaiser of Churchill county arrived on the west-bound last evening and remained over.

Charley Lake is offering handsome holiday presents at bedroom prices. Go early and make selections.

The University will close to-day for the holiday season. School will commence again on January 8th.

Senator Pugh of Alabama in commenting on the Venezuelan question, says he is for war and free coinage.

Mrs. T. E. Tippett is at her store again and will sell out trimmed and untrimmed bats regardless of cost. 3t

Colonel Overton and Evans Williams arrived from the west yesterday morning and took the V. & T. for their homes.

You are not half killed if you have your teeth extracted by Hutchinson's new method. Office Sundstrand's building. *ml

Parlor stoves, cook stoves and ranges, crockery, glassware, lamps and agate ware cheap at Lange & Schmitt's. t*

Eastern prices for watch, clock and jewelry repairing at A. G. Spangler's, east side Virginia street. All work warranted.

Mrs. C. C. Powning took the train for San Francisco last night, being called there by the sudden death of Mrs. Joseph Powning.

For the next two weeks H. Fredrick will close out his stock of vocal and instrumental sheet music at 5 cents per copy; call for catalogue. if

The Palace Dry Goods House received on yesterday's express fifteen different shades of silks, suitable for fancy work and dresses at 25 cents per yard.

Hyman Fredrick is offering special inducements in the jewelry line. His stock must be closed out by January 1. Now is the time to get a fine watch below cost.

A cup of Parks' Tea at night cleanses the system in a pleasant but thorough manner, acts on the liver and is a great restorative of health and strength. Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson.

Intending purchasers of the Standard Dictionary will learn something much to their advantage by calling on the local agent, or addressing P. O. box 518 Reno, Nov., this week. del74t

Mrs. Cassidy, the widow of the late G. W. Cassidy, who was twice elected to Congress from Nevada, arrived in town yesterday from her home at Eureka. She is having a monument erected at the grave of Mr. Cassidy on Hillside Cemetery.

The school children are publishing a paper called the *Searchlight*, which they are disposing of about town, the proceeds to be given to the poor. This is very commendable and it is to be hoped that the pupils will realize a handsome sum for the poor people.

The Monumental Hose Co. No. 6, are perfecting arrangements for their New Year's eve ball. Hoskins' full orchestra has been engaged and every effort will be made to make the ball the social event of the winter. The boys never fail to make a success of anything they undertake.

President Cleveland is much more popular in the United States and much less popular in London than he was a week ago. Now let him cut loose from the gold trust and declare for the money of the Constitution, and he will command the respect of every man who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow in the United States.

CARSON MINT SHORTAGE.

SECOND TRIAL OF JAMES HENRY —FIFTEENTH DAY.

Closing Up The Testimony—Night Session—Arguments of Counsel Next in Order.

[Correspondence of the JOURNAL.]

CARSON CITY, December 19, 1895.

Court met at 10 A. M. as usual and Professor Price resumed his chair on the witness stand. He explained to the jury about the Government allowance for loss or wastage in all mints in order to give them a fuller and clearer understanding. The loss or wastage should not come up to the full allowance in that respect. One ounce on every 1,000 ounces of gold, and one and one-half ounces on every 1,000 ounces of silver is the regulation Government allowance for loss, wastage or sealage. Properly, refined gold would not allow of these samples which are shown as evidence by the prosecution as samples of the Henry material, treated at the Reno Reduction Works.

Oscar Woodbury—Have charge of the Morgan mill and works; described acid process and other processes; repeated his former testimony relative to sending acid to the mint and receiving

return acid solution which was used in the reduction of Con. Va. ore in the mill; sent samples of the mint acid and the return acid solution to Professor Price, San Francisco, for assay.

Professor Price, cross examined by Coffin—What was the result of the samples sent to you by Mr. Woodbury? Objection of Clarke sustained and exception taken.

H. H. Beck—Questioned in regard to his testimony given in the preliminary examination of Jones, and Mrs. Fisher, official stenographer, reporter, swore she, her report was correct, although she admitted that mistakes were possible.

G. W. Likens—Testified as to brief experience or inexperience of officers or employees in the refining department. While Pierce was foreman one entire batch was spoiled and had to be worked over again.

Noteworthy.—The record book shows that the spurious melt passed through the settlement of '93 and '94. (The defense charges that it was made in the mint between the 11th and 20th of March last.) Bar No. 21, dated December 8, 1892, was shown and the mould it fitted. A bar of the spurious melt fitted it even better. The point to be established, and which has not been thus far, is as to when that spurious melt was made. Bars and moulds were shown to the jury.

Witness testified as to the acid contracts and quantity and quality of the acids used in the mint, and that since commencement the Government allowed for loss or wastage in the mint operations had amounted to \$67,000; testified as to the assays taken from the mint, covered mint sewer, samples of which sent to Professor Price, San Francisco, gave an aggregate of \$350 in gold from the debris or sediment of the sewer, 1,100 feet in length to its outlet.

Noteworthy was first on the stand this morning. In order to settle the dispute relative to age changing the color of bullion bars or their being made to look younger or fresher by the artificial means termed "pickling" bar 305 was produced, cast in the early part of April last, when William Pickler was deposit melter. It was placed side by side with one of the bars of the spurious, a piece of blue litmus paper wet and placed upon each, and after drying it showed 305 to be "pickled" and the spurious bar, 164, strictly virtuous silver.

P. B. Ellis repeated his former testi-

mony as to his cleaning out and assaying of the tanks in the mint yard, which receive the waste washings that pass off down the sewer, and the tank which received the acid solution to be returned to the Morgan mill.

The assays amounted to but a trifle, not worth practical consideration, also the acid pipe used in transferring the solution to the wagon tank.

The litharge generally used in assaying contains traces of silver, but no gold, perhaps 4¢ cents to the ton.

Assisted in procuring the samples of the sedimentary deposits along the watercourse below the outlet of the mint sewer—twelve samples in all; believe them to be fair average samples, carefully selected; assayed them in the mint. The result was read to the court and jury as follows:

No. 1—silver \$1.13, gold \$3.01, per ton; number 2—silver 75 cents per ton, gold traces; number 3—silver \$3.77, gold 1.2 cents. All the rest of the twelve assays showed merely traces or nothing. The first three assays mentioned were from directly at and just below the outlet of the main covered mint sewer, 1,100 feet below or northeast of the mint.

Examined together with Jones and H. Harris the consolidation melts book trying to trace out the spurious melt, 164, but did not succeed.

Was with Detective Gallagher, Note-

ware and others in the coiner's office one morning recently trying to fit bars into moulds. One mould seemed to be what bar of the spurious melt was cast in.

By Coffin—You made those mint sewer assays just read. Now, how close can you make an assay?

Down to \$1.50 in gold or 9 cents in silver. Anything less than that I can't detect by ordinary assay. The as-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Govt Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

says reported only traces or nothing might have contained something below or up to \$1.50 per ton.

By Clarke—No, I don't think I can detect less than \$1.50 per ton. That is the limit of the scales.

George McLoughlin—Machinist and pressman at the mint since 1877. Assisted in fitting bars into moulds a week ago last Sunday. This spurious bar fits the mould good, and this other bar, No. 304, also fits the same mould, but not so well. I don't think both were cast in the same mould. I don't think the bar has been "pickled."

Pickling is putting a bar into a solution of sulphuric acid and water to destroy the oxide or other tarnishing material on the outside, after washing in pure water. This is done to cleanse and improve the appearance of the bar, and is generally done in the deposit melting room.

P. B. Ellis—Learned my assaying in the mint. Had no previous experience. Synthetic assays are for very much smaller quantities than used for ordinary assays.

Hirsch Harris—I heard the testimony that I went through the consolidation melts book with Jones, trying to trace the spurious melt. It is not true. Was with Gallaher, Mason and others fitting bars into moulds. Handled moulds till I was tired.

A. L. Gallaher, United States Secret Service Agent—I suggested the test of fitting the bars into moulds last April. No one suggested it to me. Assisted in the proposition.

Andrew Mason—Testified in mint matters, loss of gold and as to controversy with Price relative to mint acids and processes at the mint.

At 4 P. M. recess was taken till 7 o'clock.

ALF. NOTEN.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Vaccination Test Case Presented and Submitted.

The case brought to test the legality

of the late order of the Board of Health

requiring all school children to be vaccinated under penalty of expulsion

was heard in the District Court yester-

day. T. V. Julian, the Dr. Phillips,

Dr. Lewis and Professor Bray were

the only witnesses examined. Mr.

Norcross, as attorney for Mr. Julian,

endeavored to show that the Legisla-

tive had not conferred upon the Board

of Health the power to enforce com-

pulsory vaccination; and that if it had

done so, the Act to that extent is un-

constitutional and void. That the ques-

tion of vaccination was a subject upon

which the Legislature could act in-

telligently and therefore could not,

under the Constitution, delegate that

power to another body. He contended

that the whole power conferred upon

the Board of Health was of a sanitary

nature and could only be enforced in

the midst of epidemics and contagious

diseases. It was not denied that the

Board had authority to establish quar-

antine in case of epidemics or con-

tagious diseases, and to cause the revo-

val of disease-breeding nuisances, but

denied the legal right of the Board

to establish universal vaccination

among school children or any other

class, or of all the people.

Mr. Summerfield appeared for the

Board of Health, and in his argument

contended that the Board had not ex-

ceeded its authority in promulgating

the order in question.

It was shown by the evidence that

the late order published by the Board

of Health was the one adopted and

made a part of the records of its

regular meetings.

The entire day was taken up with the

case.

Owing to the lateness of the hour Mr.

Julian stated that unless the court de-

sired to dispose of the matter at once

he would prefer to submit to the court

a list of the authorities he had con-

sulted and his views of the subject in

writing. The court signed a willing-

ness to have the matter take that

course. The case was therefore sub-

mitted and the court took the whole

matter under advisement and will prob-

ably render a decision next week. As

the decision will affect school children

in all portions of the State, it will be

looked forward to with great interest.

Just the Thing.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

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Special attention given to diseases of

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We also that one of us shall be at office all the time.

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delf.

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DR. E. P. CHANDLER, LATE

of San Francisco, having secured

the dental parlors and suc-

ceeded the practice of Dr. Fred-

rick, has permanently located in Reno, and can be found at his dental office.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

HOUSES 13 AND 14.

Dr. Chandler has a complete outfit of the latest improved instruments and will guarantee nothing but the best of work. A. D.

DENTISTRY.

D. H. J. LEONARD, DENTIST.

Office at residence, North Virginia Street corner of 6th, one block north of Congregational Church.

Extracting dentall hours. apptd.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICES—Sunderland's Building, Rooms 1 and 2, Virginia Street, Reno. Hours, 2 to 4 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. only. Residence Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases, Reno, to which he obtained his license. Dr. John Sunderland's office, 200 N. Virginia Street, Reno.

F. L. GOULD. A. J. CALMERS.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

U. S. MINERAL DEPUTIES.

OFFICES—Thompson Block, Virginia Street, Reno, and Fox building, Carson City, Nev.

DR. E. C. PHELPS.

DENTIST—OFFICE IN BANK OF NEVADA's new building, Reno, Nev.

All operations in MODER DENTIST skillfully executed at reasonable fees no depreciation guaranteed.

OFFICES HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

JAS. F. DENNIS,

LAWYER.

The Investment Building, Virginia Street, Reno.

Children C. 141

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THE SIN EATER.

Curious Funeral Rite Which Formerly Obtained in Wales.

The principality of Wales has with

in memory possessed an official

called the "sin eater," says a Lon-

don journal. It was the practice for a

man—usually a woman—to put on

the clothes of a deceased person a quan-

tity of bread and cheese and beer, and

a crust was sent for to consume

and to pronounce the everlasting

of the departed. It was believed

in doing this he absolutely ate and

eupated to himself the sins symboli-

cally by the viands, and thereby pre-

vented their disturbing the repose of

the sinner who had committed them.

An arrangement would obviously

be nothing to be desired on the one

side, but how it worked on the other

was not told. What was supposed to

be the condition of this spiritual under-

taker after the ceremony was concluded?

D. his "appropriation" of the dead

was not to imply a sort of moral assimila-

tion of them, answering to his physi-

cal assimilation of the bread and

cheese? The question would obviously

be one of some importance to a sin eat-

er in his practice. If the responsibili-

ties of his profession were as great as

they would appear to have been on this

hypothesis, he would need to retire

from it early and to devote a consider-

able portion of his closing years to re-

pentance and good works.

Again, it is natural to ask what hap-

pened in the decease of a popular or

"fashionable" sin eater. Would any one

among his professional brethren under-

take to eat his sins, even in the first

stages of satisfaction produced by step-

ping into his shoes? If so, then, indeed,

was the epithet of "gallant" been right-

ly bestowed upon little Wales. It is as

though one doctor succeeding to another

the practice should consent to assume

the moral responsibility for his late

colleague's treatment of all his deceased

patients in addition to his own similar

burdens.

We yield to none in admiration of the

quiet and homely heroism of the medi-

cal profession, but we doubt whether it

would enable them to face such an or-

deal as this. As to the Welsh practition-

ers to whom we have compared them, we

shrink from pursuing the analysis fur-

ther. It is evident that, as in the

schoolboy game of "conquerors," where

a stone which can smash the smasher,

of, say, 43 other stones takes over all

its conquests, and becomes itself a

"forty fourer," so the responsibilities

of these unhappy men might accumulate

at an alarming rate. One hardly dares

to contemplate the internal condition

of the sin eater of a sin eater who had

in life attended a long series of other

sin eaters. The cheese would be almost

converted into Welsh rabbit before he

had got it down.

Getting to it.

Anxious Mother—Has Mr. Bashful

predicted yet?

Daughter—Not exactly, but last evening,

when I was holding little Dick in my lap, Mr. Bashful went to the piano and sang "Would I Were a Boy Again."

—Quaver.

The Puppy Fainted Away.

Speaking of dogs," said Superintendent

John Horne of the Mount Wash-

ington railway, "did you ever see a dog

faint away?" No one had. "Well, I have," said the veteran railroad official, and then he proceeded to tell of a very young pup which was taken from its

mother and remained at the signal station

on Mount Washington all winter, several years ago. When taken down the

mountain in the spring, he met another

dog, who undertook to make his ac-

quaintance. "You will observe," said

Mr. Horne, "the young fellow didn't

remember ever having seen a dog, and

doubtless thought the one before him

was the only other dog in the world. So

he keeled over in a dead faint."

"Among the Clouds."

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